

# United States Marine Corps



Marine Barracks  
Quantico, Virginia  
1930

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MAJOR-GENERAL WENDELL C. NEVILLE  
Major-General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps  
From March 5, 1929 to July 8, 1930

To Whose Memory This Volume Is Respectfully Dedicated



BEN HEBARD FULLER  
*Major-General, Commandant*  
*U. S. Marine Corps*



## Ben Hebard Fuller

*Major-General, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.*

**B**EN HEBARD FULLER is the fifteenth in a long line of leaders of the American Marines that started back in 1775 with Maj. Samuel Nicholas.

He has served the United States for over forty-five years, six in the Navy and over thirty-nine as an American Marine Officer. He has the longest service of any officer of his Corps though not the oldest in age.

Four years at the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Michigan, his birth-state, and from which he graduated in 1889. Served on board the *Iroquois* and *Charleston* in the Pacific as a Naval Cadet for two years. Appointed a Second Lieutenant of Marines on July 1, 1891. Active duty protecting American interests on foreign soil soon came. He led his Marines of the *Atlanta* ashore at Boca del Toro (Colombia) on March 8, 1895, during a period when revolutionary fighting menaced American lives and property. His commanding officer, Capt. B. J. Cromwell, reported that the "duty performed was highly satisfactory." This duty gave him his Marine Corps Expeditionary Ribbon.

He commanded the Marines of the *Columbia* during the War with Spain in West Indian waters; distinguished himself as battalion commander in the Battle of Novala during the Philippine Insurrection; Col. Robert L. Meade commended him "for his bravery" at the Battle of Tientsin in the Chinese Boxer War and reported that a "Mauser bullet passed through Captain Fuller's hat."

When a captain he was praised by Capt. John J. Hunker, commanding the cruiser *New York*, for the prominent part he took in 1903 in the survey of Kiska Harbor, Alaska.

As Commanding General of the First Brigade in Haiti and later of the Second Brigade in the Dominican Republic, during periods when active operations were in progress, he was highly commended. He served as Secretary of State for the Interior, Police, War and Navy, in the Military Government of Santo Domingo and received very gratifying reports from Rear Admirals H. S. Knapp and Thomas Snowden.

Of the arduous duty on expeditions and in floating battalions and regiments General Fuller has done his full share. Panama in 1908 and 1910, Guantanamo Bay in 1911, and Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti, in 1914, are all on his record.

Almost seven years on sea-duty on the *Iroquois*, *Charleston*, *Atlanta*, *Columbia*, cruiser *New York*, *Dixie*, *Montana*, *Hancock*, *Idaho*, battleship *New York*, and *Wyoming*, as Naval Cadet, commanding the guard, and Fleet Marine Officer. Almost ten years on foreign shore service in China, Philippines, Hawaii nei, Panama, Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti. And the remainder of his over forty-five years on home-duty in all parts of the United States and on all kinds of duty including that of Assistant to the Major-General Commandant and Acting Commandant.

A graduate of the old Marine Corps School of Application in 1892 and later an instructor at the same school. A graduate of the Army Special Field Officers' Course at Fort Leavenworth, of the Army War College, of the Naval War College, and a member of the Staff of the latter institution. And Commanding Officer of the modern Marine Corps Schools at Quantico.

General Fuller's experiences in war and peace, his general and military education, great fund of information, normal temperament, splendid mind, sturdy physique and courteous personality, most adequately fit him for his present high position.



MAJ.-GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER  
*Commanding General, Marine Barracks  
Quantico, Va.*

## *Major-General S. D. Butler*

COMMISSIONED a probationary Second Lieutenant, at the age of seventeen, in 1898; received his first training at the old Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye Streets, S. E., in Washington, was sent to Cuba in time to take part in the closing act of the Spanish American War. He returned to the United States just in time to be ordered to take part in the Philippine Insurrection and the expedition to Orani in 1899. Next came the Boxer Rebellion in China, where he was wounded in action, and brevetted to the rank of Captain for gallantry. Then came expeditions to Culebra in 1902 and Panama in 1903-1904. A breathing spell—and then from 1910 to 1914, he commanded Camp Elliott in Panama during which period he led an expedition to Nicaragua. The big “unrest” in Nicaragua came in 1912, and he, as battalion commander, engaged in the battle of Coyotepe and was Governor of the Granada District. In April, 1914, came the occupation of Vera Cruz, and here he was awarded his first Medal of Honor. In 1915, came the expedition to Haiti and a second Medal of Honor—and here he organized a native Haitien Gendarmerie which he commanded from 1916 to 1918. In 1918, in command of the Thirteenth Regiment of Marines, he arrived in France and was placed in command of Camp Pontanezen Barracks at Brest. Here for distinguished service he was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal. The next and last expedition was in command of the Third Brigade of Marines in China from 1927 to 1929.

With fifteen campaigns and expeditions behind him, General Butler wears the following decorations and medals: Two Medals of Honor, Army Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, an Etoile Noir of France, a brevet Medal, a Medal Militaire of Haiti, a Meritorious Certificate, and medals for the West Indian, Spanish, Philippine, China, Nicaraguan (1912), Mexican (1914), Haitian, Dominican, Yangtze (China) campaigns and the Victory Medal of the World War.



LIEUT.-COL. J. J. MEADE  
*Chief of Staff, Marine Barracks  
Quantico, Va.*

## Foreword

THE officers and men stationed here, offer this book containing a brief history of Quantico and the different branches of the Marines and Naval Medical Corps stationed here. It is hoped that the material compiled herein will prove of interest and value not only to those who live on the Post, but to our civilian readers as well.

Our life, in a section equally rich in history and hospitality, has been very pleasant and we hope our particular niche in the life of the community has been creditably filled. As an organization, the Marines have earned the reputation of doing what we have to do with a will and going through to the finish with anything that we start.

We wish to thank those who have contributed their support and assistance to this publication.

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Commanding General and Staff. Top row, left to right: Chief Pay Clerk Richardson; Chief Quartermaster Clerk Smith; Chief Pay Clerk Wolever; Captain Swindler, A. A. S. M.; Chief Pay Clerk Smith; Lieutenant Miller, C. E. C., U. S. N.; Captain Buse, Operations Officer. Center Row: Captain Potter, Provost Marshal; Chief Quartermaster Clerk Young; Major Norris, Paymaster; Major White, Post Exchange Officer; Captain Shaw, Adjutant; Captain Brooks; Captain Hall, Aide and Athletics Officer; Lieutenant Whitaker, Aide. Bottom row: Major Potts, Post Quartermaster; Commander Hall, (ChC) U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Chief of Staff; Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Commanding General; Captain Heiner, M. C., U. S. N., Post Surgeon; Major Nutting, A. A. & I.

## Quantico

QUANTICO on the Potomac has always been. Its quiet woods, sturdy ridges, and beautiful Potomac-shore saw the aborigines long before the Red Men. The American Indians based at Quantico. Bows and arrows and wooden swords—fighting afloat in canoes on the Potomac. John Smith saw them—and fought them—in 1608. On his way up the “Patawomek” to near the site of Washington.

Situated about forty miles south of Washington on the main line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad it is the very center of one of the most historic areas of the United States.

George Washington, from his very youth, knew the spot. Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Pohick, Quantico, Aquia Village, Fredericksburg and other localities well knew the greatest of Americans. And his brother, Lawrence, an American Marine of 1741, also knew Quantico.

The Colonial period in Quantico's history was brimmed with bustling trade for Quantico Creek became a point of commercial interest. Came the Scots and settled Dumfries on Quantico Creek. Archibald Henderson, Commandant of the Corps from 1820 to 1859, was born near Dumfries.

The Potomac at Quantico, and its tributary, Quantico Creek, was a very busy spot of water during our first American Revolution. The first naval base of the white man at Quantico was that of the State of Virginia. It was maintained during the Revolution for the issue of supplies and naval stores to the vessels of the Virginia State Navy on which many American Marines served. The vessels of the “Potomac Navy,” as the Virginia ships were designated, frequently anchored in Quantico Creek. Dunmore's British Fleet carried havoc and destruction near Quantico after he sailed into the Potomac about the middle of July of 1776. Among his many devastations was that caused when he landed near Aquia Creek, below Quantico, burned the residence of William Brent, after looting it, and moved on past Quantico up to the mouth of Occoquan Creek.

Virginia, badly needing sails for the “Potomac Navy,” seized the sails of a brig belonging to Dr. William Savage lying in Quantico Creek during the summer of 1776. Three years later Dr. Savage entered a “grievance” and received compensation for his Quantico sails.

And so down through the French Naval War, the Tripolitan War, the War of 1812, the Indian Wars and the Mexican War, the Marines at various times touched the Quantico area. Once, a Sergeant in charge of a detachment of Marines traveling on a merchant vessel became frozen in at Quantico Creek. He landed and hiked his outfit to Washington. That is just one of many incidents illustrating that Marines and Quantico were ever friends.

During the Civil War Quantico was in the general theatre of operations. It heard the rumble of guns and the scurrying of many feet at the First Battle of Bull Run and also at the Second Battle, to the westward. Reynolds' battalion of recruit Marines participated in the first of these battles. Naval activities occurred nearby in the Potomac. Quantico Creek was often used. The battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville brought Quantico intimately into contact with two Confederate victories. Thus, through over four years of bloody strife Quantico was either an interested spectator or a generous participant in the war.

It was to this ancient, as well as modern, landing on the Potomac that the *Leathernecks* turned when they needed a base for mobilizing and training for the World War.

On April 6, 1917, the opening day of our participation in the World War, Maj.-Gen. Com. George Barnett appointed a Board “for the purpose of recommending a site in this vicinity for a temporary training camp and maneuver field for the Marine Corps,” and informed the Board that “this site should be of





*Top: Quantico from air, 1920. Bottom: Quantico, 1930, showing number of new buildings*

sufficient size to accommodate approximately 7,500 men, with the necessary maneuver field and target ranges." Col. Charles A. Doyen, Lieut.-Col. George Van Orden, and Capt. Seth Williams served on this Board.

The Board-Members made numerous tours in the vicinity of Washington and, after inspecting several proposed sites, selected one as the best site in the immediate vicinity of Washington for a camp of 7,000 men and another site for maneuver grounds. These sites were again inspected by the members of the Board and other Marine officers and they were declared undesirable for the purpose intended.

In accordance with orders received from Maj.-Gen. Com. George Barnett dated April 16, 1917, "the Board proceeded on April 17th to Quantico, Va., and inspected a proposed site in that vicinity," and reported on April 23, 1917, that "it is believed that the site at Quantico fulfills all requirements of a concentration and training camp for the Marine Corps, and all the requirements for a permanent post, except that it is not on deep water."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, the Assistant Commandant, wrote to Brig.-Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller on April 21, 1917: "I think we have about made arrangements here for a very fine place for a temporary training ground on the Potomac at Quantico. It has very good water facilities and also some public utilities which we can use. However, no final decision has yet been reached. There will be ample ground at this place for both artillery and infantry combat firing. Winthrop which is nearby can be used for known distance firing."

After some negotiations the United States Government leased an area at Quantico and established its base there.

The plan was to use Quantico as a post for the instruction of men who had received their recruit-training at Parris Island and Mare Island.

Having secured the ground it became necessary to provide suitable buildings and on May 2, 1917, Maj.-Gen. Com. George Barnett appointed a Board "for the purpose of selecting a site for temporary buildings at the Marine Corps Camp of Instruction, Quantico, Va." This Board was made up of Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Dunlap, Maj. Seth Williams, one civil engineer and one medical officer of the Navy.

On May 14, 1917, the Barracks Detachment of the Annapolis Barracks moved under Maj. Chandler Campbell to Quantico, Va. From then on the Marines poured in.

The post at Quantico was designated as the "Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.," by the Major-General Commandant in a letter dated May 14th, addressed to Maj. Chandler Campbell as its commanding officer.

Maj. Julius S. Turrill became commanding officer on May 25th. Major Turrill commanded the 1st Battalion of the 5th Marines, and assembled his battalion under canvas at Quantico. After a period of intensive training the battalion left Quantico early in June for the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where it joined the remainder of the 5th Regiment and embarked for France.

Col. Albertus W. Catlin became commanding officer on June 13, 1917.

The 5th Regiment Base Detachment, approximately twelve hundred men, under command of Lt.-Col. Hiram I. Bearss, was assembled, organized and trained at Quantico. During June it occupied tents on the site of the present parade ground. It left the post for Philadelphia on July 31, 1917, and embarked for service overseas.

The command thus far had been quartered in tents. But soon wooden barracks were constructed. Colonel Catlin reported to the Major General Commandant on August 6th that "all men that were quartered under canvas with the exception of the Barracks Detachment were removed to the buildings recently constructed and tents were struck."

The 6th Regiment of Marines, commanded by Colonel Catlin, was assembled, organized and intensively trained at Quantico until the various units departed from Quantico to embark for France between September 15, 1917, and January 17, 1918.



From this date on, all Marines leaving America for France were organized and received their training at Quantico. Among these was the 5th Brigade made up of Col. Smedley D. Butler's "13th," Colonel Van Orden's "11th," and the Machine Gun Battalion. Also the 8th Regiment that went to Galveston, Texas, and the 9th that served in the West Indies.

The first Marine aviation unit to be stationed at Quantico was Squadron "C," Marine Aviation Force, commanded by Maj. David L. S. Brewster, which arrived at Quantico on June 13, 1917. It took station on the site of the present Brown Field.

Brown Field is dedicated to the memory of the late naval aviator, Second Lieut. Walter V. Brown, U. S. M. C., who lost his life in the line of duty on June 9, 1921, while serving at this then unnamed field. It is connected with the Marine Barracks, Quantico, by a concrete roadway and the Minnis Bridge which spans Chopawamisc Creek. The bridge, like the field, is a memorial, dedicated to the memory of the late naval aviator, Capt. John A. Minnis, U. S. M. C., who also lost his life in the line of duty on September 23, 1921.

Shortly after Quantico was leased, Maj. Earl H. Ellis was detailed to investigate and make recommendations concerning rifle and pistol range sites. Major Ellis made his report on July 20, 1917. On August 8, 1917, the Major-General Commandant wrote that "the plans for the construction of a rifle range at Quantico, Va., are, in general, approved." The rifle range at Quantico today is one of the finest in the world.

Late in 1917 steps were taken toward having the United States Government purchase Quantico for a permanent base. On December 28, 1917, the Quantico Co., Inc., offered to sell to the United States Marine Corps "all of the property now covered by your lease at Quantico," and certain other real estate, for \$500,000. A mild threat included in this letter to the effect that the Company might "be forced to make some other disposition of its property to take care of its financial obligations."

Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune assumed command of Quantico on September 15, 1917.

The Major-General Commandant on January 2, 1918, appointed a Board to make investigations and recommendations "as to the land necessary at Quantico, Va., for quartering, instruction, target practice, and maneuvering of one brigade." The report of this Board was to be the measure of how much ground should be purchased at Quantico for the adequate purposes of the Corps. The Board, composed of Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Dunlap, and Maj. Henry L. Roosevelt, made its report on January 25, 1918.

Congress accepted the recommendation and report of this Board, as approved by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and enacted legislation approved by President Wilson on July 1, 1918. This legislation authorized President Wilson to acquire "all of the land specified in the report of the Board appointed by the Major-General Commandant, Marine Corps, dated January 25, 1918," as a "permanent Marine Corps post," and the sum of \$475,000 was appropriated.

President Wilson's proclamation that Quantico was acquired was dated November 4, 1918, and on December 11, 1918, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels authorized the Marines to take possession of the land.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Lejeune went overseas in May, 1918, and on May 24, 1918, Colonel Butler became the commanding officer. Colonel Butler continued in command until he went to France in command of the 13th Marines.

On June 30, 1918, Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Doyen, who had returned from France, assumed command.

On July 5, 1918, General Doyen recommended that his official title be "Post Commander" and on July 9th Maj.-Gen. Com. George Barnett approved the recommendation.

The World War linked Quantico with another great Gyrene Post of the Past—Olongapo of the Philippines. The German ship *Lyemmoon* was taken over by the

United States Government during the war, repaired and fitted out at Olongapo. She was re-named the *Quantico*.

Brigadier-General Doyen died on October 6, 1918. Brig.-Gen. Albertus W. Catlin succeeded to command.

Space denies a complete description of the great things accomplished at Quantico during the World War. Erection of buildings, splendid French and Canadian instructors, wholesome and vast help of civilians, schools including the Overseas Depot, Officers' Training Camps, Engineers, Artillery, Aviation, Gas, Scouting and Snipers Course, Training Cooks and Bakers, Target Ranges, Hand-Grenade Range, the "Chateau-Thierry" Trench-Area, the "Flu," Horse-Marines, Laundry-Service, Water Supply, Ice Plant, wonderful Quartermaster Activities, Chaplains, Athletics, Bayonet Drills, Medical Department, Civil Engineers, The Leatherneck (that great morale builder), the Dances, the Hostess House, The Hotel, the Liberty and Victory Bond Drives, and the "Swarming of the Marines" to France.

Yes, Quantico is a many-gold-starred Mother of the Corps. She is our greatest and most beloved veteran. She put us "over the top."

The World War is over and Quantico turned at once to a solution of the "peace-mission" of the Corps. It would be a long task to describe the many things that happened in the decade following November 11, 1918. But the greatest of these was the manner in which Quantico co-operated with the Presidential Commander-in-Chief's spirit and policy of "National Economy."

Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler took over command from June 30, 1920, and continued until January 5, 1924. This is the longest period of continuous command in the history of the post.

The Major General Commandant on October 8, 1920, directed that the title of Quantico's Commanding Officer be "The Commanding-General, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va."

Since the World War the East Coast Expeditionary Force of Quantico has held land maneuvers at The Wilderness, Va. (1921); Gettysburg, Pa. (1922); New Market, Va. (1923), and Antietam, Md. (1924), in which battles of the Civil War were reviewed and reenacted, attracting wide public attention.

These maneuvers were all commanded by Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler. Quantico also sent out forces for maneuver with the Navy in West Indian waters in the winter of 1923-1924 and at Hawaii in 1925.

The Wilderness maneuvers were made historic by the presence of President Warren G. Harding in a canvas "White House." The President reviewed the Marines on October 2, 1921. The President in a talk to the Marines said among other things:

I shall not exaggerate a single word to say to you that from my boyhood to the present hour I always had a profound regard for the U. S. Marines, and I am leaving camp today with the regard strengthened and a genuine affection added. No Commander-in-Chief in the world can have greater pride in, and any more affection for, an arm of national defense than I have come to have for you in this more intimate contact.

The Quantico Marines, led by General Butler, on their way to the Gettysburg Maneuvers, was reviewed by President Harding from the south portico of the White House on June 19, 1922. Their camp at Gettysburg was named "Camp Harding" and on July 1, 1922, President Harding was the most distinguished of about a hundred thousand spectators who saw the *Leathernecks* re-enact Pickett's Charge. Truly, Marines are indeed "Presidential Troops."

Among the many improvements at the Quantico post in the first few years after the War special mention deserves to be made of the new rifle range, new machine gun range, parade grounds, aviation field, officers' quarters, Officers' Club (not yet completed), and Stadium (yet in course of construction).

Nearly all this work on improvements and repairs was done by Marine Corps personnel attached to the post, with but comparatively little expense to the Government.

Since the establishment of Quantico as a permanent station of the Marine



Top: Marines at maneuvers in the Wilderness in 1921. In the foreground is the late President Harding, talking to a veteran; at right is Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler. Bottom: On the road to the Wilderness maneuvers of 1921. Three Marines pausing by the roadside en route to the camp on the famous battleground

Corps continuous efforts have been made to secure appropriations for the construction of permanent buildings to replace the temporary structures hastily erected during the World War when Quantico was developed as a war-time training camp for the battalions and regiments organized for service in France. Nearly all the buildings were of temporary nature adopted as a war-time measure for temporary camps at which the troops were assembled and given their preliminary training. At the time these buildings were built it was not expected that they would be required for use for a longer period than two years, yet many of them are still in use at Quantico. The long use of the temporary structures having been made possible by almost continuous repairs made by the Marines.

The Sixty-ninth Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Quantico, Va. This act which was approved by President Coolidge on February 15, 1927, authorized Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur "to proceed with the construction" of the "public works at Quantico, Virginia—toward the replacement of the temporary buildings erected during the World War"—one regimental group of barracks, three storehouses, commissary, bakery, cold storage, ice plant, disciplinary barracks, motor transport storehouse and repair shop, power house and equipment, apartment houses for officers, and improvements of grounds and distributing systems. Appropriations totalling \$2,205,000.

President Coolidge signed the first Deficiency Bill on December 22, 1927, which made \$1,650,000 available for this construction.

Already the first group of barracks and apartment houses have been completed and occupied as well as some other important buildings.

Quantico is the great athletic center of the Corps. It became such during the World War and after Armistice Day Quantico took up athletics more seriously than ever. Out of Quantico have gone teams that have always been crowned as Service Champions.

The Marine Corps foot ball, baseball and basket ball teams are composed of those Marines from all points of the Corps who have shown the highest skill in the respective games, and these teams thus become the goal of every earnest athlete in the Corps. Assembled at Quantico they are coached and organized.

The first foot ball team at Quantico, officially known as the ALL-MARINE team, plays in many parts of the country with teams representing leading colleges and universities, thus affording an opportunity for contact between the men of the Marine Corps and the representative young men of the country.

In addition, Quantico is always represented by splendid post teams.

Rifle and pistol instruction was carried on intensively. Before participating in the National Rifle Association Matches held annually at Camp Perry, Ohio, the Marine Corps Teams went through a preparatory period of training on the ranges at Quantico, and the records hung up by the Marines at Camp Perry attest to the training received for the most part at Quantico.

There were established at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, in 1927, camps of instruction at Quantico for commissioned and enlisted reserves. The training was conducted under the direct supervision of regular Marine Corps officers attached to the Marine Barracks at Quantico. In the summers of 1928, 1929 and 1930 the Marine Corps Reserve training activities were carried on at Quantico with the same high degree of success as was experienced during the previous years.

Since Brig-Gen. Smedley D. Butler gave up command on January 5, 1924, the following have served as commanding generals or commanding officers: Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Ben H. Fuller, Col. Charles S. Hill, Brig.-Gen. Dion Williams, Maj.-Gen. Eli K. Cole, Brig.-Gen. (now Major-General) Logan Feland, Brig.-Gen. Harry Lee and Maj.-Gen. Wendell C. Neville.

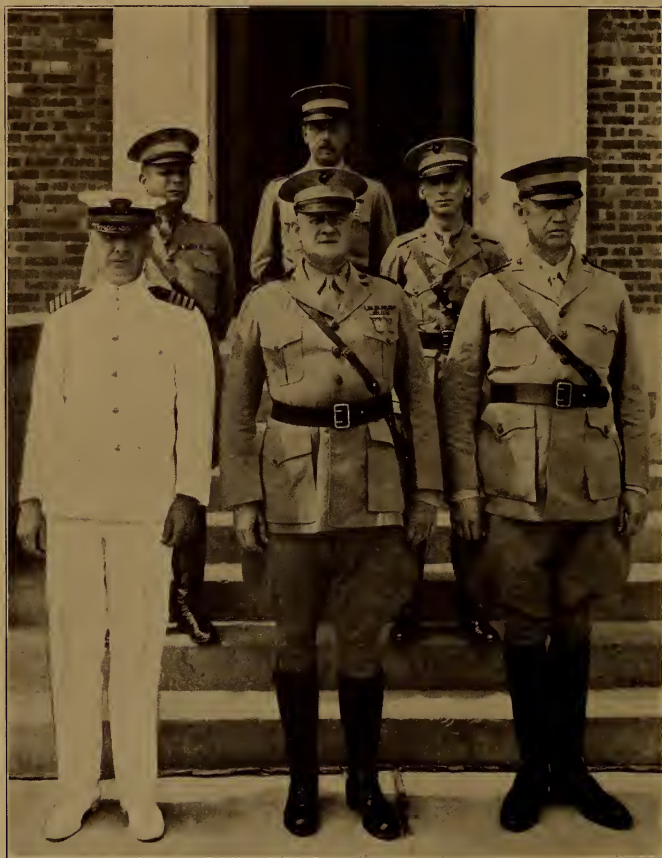
General Neville became Major General Commandant on February 7, 1929, and went to Washington on March 5, 1929. Brig.-Gen. Harry Lee succeeded as Commanding General.

Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, who assumed command on April 24, 1929, was promoted to Major-General on July 5, 1929.





Top: Marines at maneuvers held at Antietam in 1924. Tin hats, reminiscent of the World War, were worn, when the Marines simulated the battle which was fought between the North and South on the same ground in 1862. Bottom: Air view, President Hoover's summer camp in Virginia—guarded by Marines



Bottom row, left to right: Capt. R. G. Heiner, U. S. N., Post Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Drum, Commanding 1st Marines; Maj. John Henley, Commanding Marine Corps Schools. Back row: Maj. R. C. Geiger, Commanding A. S. E. C. E. F.; Major Underhill, Commanding 1st Battalion, 10th Artillery; Major Hawthorne, Commanding Signal Battalion

## The "First Marines"

PRIOR to 1913 there were no organized units in the United States Marine Corps which had been formed with the idea of being permanent. There had been many temporary organizations, regiments and smaller units, but these had been created only for a definite purpose of a temporary nature and they had been disbanded when their mission was completed.

The 1st Regiment, as a permanent organization, had its inception in the Advanced Base Battalion which was organized at the Philadelphia Barracks in 1911. For several years prior to this date it had been generally recognized that advanced base duty was, essentially, a function of the Marine Corps, and attempts had been made to assemble material for advanced base organizations. The small size of the Corps and the continual use of the personnel for expeditionary duty had prevented the creation of a properly trained advanced base force. The permanent station of the Advanced Base Battalion was Philadelphia. Its course of training was continually interrupted by expeditionary duty. One of these expeditions carried the Battalion to Cuba.

At the close of the expedition to Cuba in May, 1913, the Battalion returned to Philadelphia and another Battalion was formed, the two then becoming the Advanced Base Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Long was assigned to command it. The name was soon changed to "1st Regiment." Its duty was, primarily, to be prepared to maintain the "Fixed Defence" involved in the defence of an advanced base. The Regiment included a harbor defence mine company, a signal company, a machine gun and engineer company, one field battery equipped with three-inch field pieces, and two harbor defence batteries.

In December, 1913, the "Advanced Base Brigade" was formed at Philadelphia, the Second Regiment having been organized as a mobile defence Regiment. Col. George Barnett was the Brigade Commander.

The Advanced Base Brigade, on January 3, 1914, was dispatched to the Island of Culebra, west of Porto Rico, to carry out advanced base maneuvers in connection with the Atlantic Fleet. These maneuvers, in brief, consisted of the defence of the Island of Culebra by the Advanced Base Force from the Atlantic Fleet. The 1st Regiment installed harbor defence batteries, laid control mines and provided radio, telegraph and other communication systems for the whole Brigade. The chief umpire reported that the defending forces were successful. Upon completion of these maneuvers the Regiment sailed for New Orleans, via Pensacola, and remained there until the middle of April, 1914.

At this time the troubles with Mexico were coming to a head and the Atlantic Fleet received orders to occupy the custom house at Vera Cruz. The 1st Regiment was dispatched to that port on the *Hancock*, arriving there on April 22, the day after the first American landing. The Regiment went ashore and was assigned a section of the city to clear of the enemy, search for arms and prevent sniping. This dangerous duty continued for two days, at the end of which time tranquillity was restored. However, the occupation of Vera Cruz continued until November of that year when the American forces were evacuated and the 1st Regiment returned to Philadelphia. During most of the stay at Vera Cruz Col. J. E. Mahoney commanded the Regiment. Training was resumed at Philadelphia until it was again interrupted the following year.

In the summer of 1915, a situation developed in Haiti which required American intervention. The 2nd Regiment was the first to go, followed shortly by the 1st Regiment with the exception of the 2nd Company. The 1st Regiment disembarked three companies at Port au Prince on August 15, 1915, and the remainder of the Regiment was landed shortly after at Cape Haitien. Maj. Charles S. Hill who had temporarily relieved Colonel Long of command of the regiment on July 6, 1915, was himself relieved on August 8 by Col. Theodore P. Kane and he was relieved shortly after by Col. Eli K. Cole.

At this time the northern part of Haiti was in insurrection and the companies



*Top: Instructions, Weapons School. Center: 1st Marines on parade. Bottom: 1st Marines in front of Barracks "C"*



which had landed at Cape Haitien were, therefore, the first to see action. Many patrols were sent out and they were successful in frequent skirmishes with the Cacos, as the rebels were called. This sort of campaigning lasted for several months during which the whole northern part of the island was covered by patrols, a very arduous and trying duty.

Outstanding features of the campaign were the capture of Forts Riviere and Capois. By the end of the year Haiti had been pacified.

In the spring of 1916, internal disturbances in the Dominican Republic developed to such a point that it, too, required American intervention. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th Companies of the 1st Regiment were ordered there at the end of April. The city of Santo Domingo was occupied without resistance. In June, 1916, the 4th and 6th Companies were transferred to the northern part of the Dominican Republic where they joined a column of Marines under command of Capt. E. P. Fortson and later Maj. Hiram Bearss. This column advanced towards Santiago where it joined another larger column under Col. Joseph H. Pendleton. On June 29, Major Bearss had an engagement at Alta Mira in which one officer and one enlisted man were killed. The combined columns entered Santiago without resistance on July 6, 1916. Subsequent operations consisted mainly in the suppression of banditry. On October 24, 1916, Capt. W. W. Low and First Sergeant Atwood were killed in attempting to arrest a bandit.

On December 9, 1916, the 1st Regiment embarked on the *U. S. S. Hancock* for Philadelphia, and arrived there on Christmas Day. The regiment was disbanded there on December 31, 1916.

On January 1, 1917, the Regiment was reorganized and given the name "1st Regiment, Fixed Defence Force." Col. Charles G. Long was assigned command. From this date until November 3, 1918, the Regiment remained at Philadelphia. Col. Ben H. Fuller relieved Colonel Long on September 4, 1917, and he was relieved by Col. Thomas C. Treadwell on August 31, 1918.

On November 4, 1918, the 1st Regiment was sent to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where it joined the 6th Provisional Brigade. It remained in Cuba until June 20, 1919, when it returned to Philadelphia. Col. Louis M. Gulick relieved Colonel Treadwell on February 23, 1919, and remained in command until April 29, 1919, when he was relieved by Col. Charles B. Hill.

On October 18, 1920, the Regiment was transferred from Philadelphia to the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. Later Regimental Commanders were Col. Edward A. Green, Col. Harry Lee, and Lieut-Col. Frederick M. Wise. The 1st Regiment was disbanded on April 22, 1922. This was the temporary end of the organization originally founded at Philadelphia in 1913.

The 1st Regiment was again reorganized on August 1, 1922, and attached to the 2nd Brigade in Santo Domingo. It was disbanded once more in November, 1922.

The present Regiment was organized on March 15, 1925, at Quantico and has been there ever since. The name has recently been changed to "1st Marines." The Regiment is at present largely occupied with post maintenance and guard duty. It now includes a Maintenance Company, Service Company, Headquarters Company, Barracks Detachment, and a band. New men coming to Quantico from recruit training at Parris Island are given a course of instruction and drill in infantry weapons and generally prepared for their career in the Service. Regimental Parades, which are always colorful affairs and attract a large crowd of spectators, are held weekly on the post parade ground. If an emergency should arise the 1st Marines is equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

## *The 10th Marines*

MARINE ARTILLERY was engaged in the fight at Coyotepe, Nicaragua, in 1912. Later an Artillery Battalion was organized for service at Vera Cruz in 1914, units of which afterwards saw active service in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the summer of 1917, taking as a nucleus the artillery returning from Haiti, a Mobile Artillery Force was organized at Quantico, consisting of the 1st, 9th, 13th, 85th, 91st, 92nd, Supply and Headquarters Companies, with Lieut-Col. R. H. Dunlap in command. Twelve Navy 3-inch guns were supplied, and the two Battalions alternated in their use.

In October, 1917, the Regiment fired numerous problems from the area now occupied by the Hospital at targets moored down the river. Following this and throughout the winter of 1917-18 much firing was conducted from a hill near the Triangle against targets placed in Chappawamsic Swamp. The services of one British and one French Artillery Instructor materially assisted in training.

On January 15, 1918, the designation 10th Regiment became the official name of the artillery force, and it has held this number with one slight interruption ever since.

Early in the summer of 1918 it became evident that the 10th would not receive the much-advertised 75 mm. guns which had been promised, and so, on July 23, 1918, it was transferred to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, to man the 7-inch Naval (tractor mount) guns then about to be tested for overseas service. From this time until the Armistice the entire personnel of the Regiment worked unceasingly with the 7-inch guns and would undoubtedly have gone to France as a Heavy Artillery Regiment had the war continued.

In November, 1918, the 10th returned to Quantico, and the following year received 75 mm. and 155 mm. guns with appropriate additional equipment.

From 1919 until the China Expedition of 1927 the 10th Regiment generally contained one Battalion of 75 mm. and one Battalion of 155 mm. G. P. F. guns, motorized. The designation of certain battery numbers was frequently changed, and at times, due to shortage of personnel, the 155 mm. Battalion was inoperative.

There follows a chronological table of maneuvers of the 10th Regiment during this period:

Date	Place	Organization	Operation
September 26, 1921, to October 4, 1921.	Wilderness Run, Va.	1st Battalion.	Field Exercises
January 9, 1922, to April 25, 1922.	{ Guantanamo Bay, Cuba Culebra, P. R. }	9th Battery.	Landing Force
June 19, 1922, to July 12, 1922.		1st Battery.	Field Exercises
September 1, 1923, to October 7, 1923.	Fort Defiance, Va.	1st Battalion.	Field Exercises
January 2, 1924, to February 22, 1924.	Culebra Island, P. R.	{ 1st Battalion 2nd Battalion }	Landing Force Advance Base Service Firing
August 14, 1924, to September 19, 1924.	Sharpesburg, Md.	1st Battalion.	Field Exercises
August 21, 1925, to September 4, 1925.	Fort Meade, Md.	1st Battalion.	{ Service Firing 1,400 Rounds Shrapnel and Smoke
August 12, 1926, to September 5, 1926.	Fort Meade, Md.	1st Battalion.	{ Service Firing 2,100 Rounds Shrapnel and Smoke



Top: 10th Marines, Artillery, Gun Park, China, 1927-28. Second: Tientsin, China, 1927-28. Third: Passing in review, China, 1928. Fourth: 10th Marines barrage, Quantico, 1918. Bottom: Service practice, Fort Meade, 1929

These maneuvers brought experience in all possible conditions of field operations including the all-important service afloat.

In the last days of March, 1927, the 1st Battalion was ordered to Expeditionary Service in China, with the 3rd Brigade. The transportation of the entire Battalion at war strength, completely equipped, over a distance of 11,000 miles to Tientsin, China, was rapidly accomplished without any difficulty, and will always reflect to the credit of all concerned. The route was from Quantico to San Diego by rail, thence by transport to Olongapo, P. I., to Shanghai, China, and finally to Tientsin. The mass of material carried by the Battalion was unloaded and reloaded from various transports four times, once in the open sea, without any casualty to personnel or material.

Arrived in Tientsin in June the Battalion settled down in billets until September and October, 1928, when it returned to Quantico. The tour of duty in China presented opportunities for officers and men to be thoroughly trained in the actual reconnaissance and manning of a Defense System. Cordial relations were established with the foreign services, and during the many Brigade reviews, the Battalion was often especially cited in the orders of the Brigade Commanding General.

Upon return of the Battalion to Quantico in December, 1928, the work of reorganization was commenced. As all material had been left in San Diego, it was necessary to condition an entirely new set of 75 mm. guns and tractors. This was accomplished in time for the Battalion to leave for its annual firing at Fort Meade during the month of August, 1929. Two Reserve Batteries joined for the maneuvers and took part in the firing. All told, about 2,100 rounds of Shell, Shrapnel and Smoke projectiles were fired.

In retrospect, it can be seen that for twelve years the 10th Marines has been an active organization, engaged annually in Field Exercises or Expeditionary Service. Outside of its purely military duties, it has taken a prominent part in the social and athletic functions of Quantico. It takes proper pride in its past history and accomplishments.

#### REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS, 10TH MARINES

Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Dunlap, January 15, 1918, to February 17, 1918.

Maj. Chandler Campbell, February 18, 1918, to December 1, 1918; August 5, 1918, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. Dion Williams, December 1, 1918, to March 19, 1919.

Maj. Ralph L. Shepard, March 20, 1919, to April 20, 1919.

Col. Richard M. Cutts, April 21, 1919, to December 31, 1921.

Lieut.-Col. Chandler Campbell, January 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923.

Maj. Robert O. Underwood, September 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925; April, 1924, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Emile P. Moses, June 1, 1925, to July 31, 1925.

Maj. Howard W. Stone, August 1, 1925, to August 31, 1925.

Col. Harry R. Lay, September 1, 1925, to October 31, 1928.

Maj. Alexander A. Vandegrift, November 1, 1928, to November 30, 1928.

Maj. James L. Underhill, December 1, 1928, to present time.



Top: Laboratory Class, Signal Battalion. Second: Code Class. Third: Field radio set. Bottom: Class in Radio Circuits



## The Signal Battalion

BACK in the spring of 1913 when the Marine Corps not only studied Advance Base Operations but possessed an Advance Base Brigade, signals and communications were not overlooked.

Company "E," 1st Regiment, was formed and designated the signal company with Capt. James J. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding company. This company started in immediately to perfect itself in communications, a Signal School being opened up at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and the men trained in radio telegraphy, line construction, and the other forms of signaling. The company by January, 1914, was well prepared to demonstrate its proficiency at the Culebra Maneuvers where the company was especially commended for its fine work.

On March 1, 1914, the designation of this company was changed to the 3rd Company, 1st Regiment, Advance Base Brigade, with Capt. James J. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, still commanding company.

The 3rd Company as part of the 1st Regiment was ashore at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La., from March 10, to April 14, 1914; from April 15th to 17th on board the *U. S. S. Hancock* en route to Tampico, Mexico; on April 17th to 20th on board the *U. S. S. Hancock* at Tampico, Mexico, and on April 21st en route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. The 3rd Company, commanded by Captain Meade, participated in the seizure and occupation of Vera Cruz from April 22, to November 22, 1914, and arrived back in Philadelphia on December 4, 1914. During the seizure of Vera Cruz the company acted as infantry and signal troops, the signal detachment was with Brigade Headquarters and the balance of the company took part in the action at Vera Cruz. During the occupation of Vera Cruz the company was made a separate unit and attached to Brigade Headquarters and handled all of the communications of both the Army and Marine Corps at Vera Cruz.

Upon the return of the company to Philadelphia in December, 1914, Capt R. B. Creecy, U. S. Marine Corps, took command of the company.

The company embarked on the *U. S. S. Tennessee* at Philadelphia on August 10, 1915, and landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, on August 16, 1915, where it handled the communications of the Expeditionary Force in Haiti for the next two years. The company arrived back in Philadelphia in May, 1917, under the command of Capt. Allen E. Simon, U. S. Marine Corps.

In July, 1917, Maj. James J. Meade, U. S. Marine Corps, assumed command of the signal troops at Philadelphia and organized a field signal battalion for duty over seas and which consisted of the 3rd Company (Radio) Capt. Allen E. Simon, 87th Company (Telegraph), Capt. W. B. Sullivan, and 147th Company (Outpost) Capt. Wm. Merrill. The battalion furnished signal troops to the 4th and 5th Brigades, Marines and as well to aviation forces of the Marine Corps and also to the brigades in Galveston and Cuba during the World War.

The Signal Battalion moved from the Philadelphia Barracks to Marine Camp, Camp Edward C. Fuller, Paoli, Pa., in July, 1918. Counting the recruits at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, the signal forces were around 1,500 strong at the time of the Armistice.

The 87th Company was disbanded at Philadelphia, on July 1, 1919. In September, 1919, the 3rd Company joined the 1st Regiment at Philadelphia.

On October 18, 1920, the 3rd Company was transferred to Quantico, Va., from Philadelphia with the 1st Regiment.

On May 4, 1921, the Signal Battalion was organized at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., under Capt. William Merrill, U. S. Marine Corps, and on this date it was composed of the 3rd and 87th Companies.

September 26, to October 4, 1921, the Signal Battalion took part in the Wilder-ness Maneuvers.

The Signal Battalion is at present composed of the 3rd Company, 87th Com-



*Top: Post Telephone Exchange. Center: Telephone cable splicing. Bottom: Line construction*

pany, and Headquarters Detachment with Maj. W. G. Hawthorne, U. S. Marine Corps, in command.

The present activities of the Signal Battalion include the operation and maintenance of post communication facilities and the Signal School.

The 3rd Company of the Signal Battalion operates the post telephone system in its entirety, including all switch-board operators, linemen, cable splicers, and repairmen. All telephone lines, poles, and cables have been installed by the battalion personnel.

The Post Message Center is an activity of the 3rd Company and the receiving, distributing, and recording agency for all incoming and outgoing correspondence and telegrams. It receives U. S. Mail and distributes certain classes of mail, but the general delivery of the U. S. Mail, formerly a function of the Battalion, is now handled by the Post Office Department.

The Signal School, operated by the 87th Company, conducts two courses, one in radio and one in telephony, each lasting six months. The 87th company also operates the battalion radio station and the pigeon loft where homing pigeons are bred and trained for message carrying.

The Signal School is organized in the following departments:

Receiving Station Section; Transmitting Station Section; Laboratory; Code Instruction Department; Procedure Instruction Department; Test and Repair Shop; Battery Charging Shop; Field Radio Section; Experimental Section; Pigeon Section; Telephone Instruction Department.

The Signal Battalion is licensed to operate a radio station in the amateur bands as well as on Navy wave lengths, and the call letters of this station W3AWS are known throughout the world.

Signal Battalion personnel have accompanied every expedition that has taken place since this organization has been in existence. In times of peace radio operators and telephone personnel have been furnished to every foreign station and many stations in the United States.

The construction program for Quantico contemplates a new barracks with class rooms for the Signal Battalion, as well as a new radio station and telephone switchboard. With new equipment and improved facilities for training it may be confidently assumed that this organization will make even greater progress in the future than it has in the past in its important work of training communication personnel for the Marine Corps.



*Firemen's game at Baltimore, 1929*



## *The Aircraft Squadrons*

AERONAUTICAL activities at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., had their inception in July, 1918, when the Marine Aeronautic Section operated two kite balloons for the observation of artillery fire for the 10th Regiment. The balloons were bedded down in an area near the present stables. In November, 1918, the Marine Aeronautic Section was augmented by the addition of four R-6 seaplanes which were used to spot artillery fire for the Marine Corps 7-inch artillery. These planes were originally operated from the beach near the present dock. Later a hangar was constructed on the river bank near the present 10th Regiment area. On July 1, 1919, the Marine Aeronautic Section ceased to exist and its personnel was ordered transferred to Squadron C, Marine Aviation Force, a war-time organization which had seen active service at the front in France and Belgium and which arrived at Quantico, May 20, 1919, to establish a Marine Flying Field. This was to be a land and water flying station. The land for the field was secured on an annual lease, June 12, 1919, and comprised the site now occupied. The flying field was laid out and construction work initiated under command of Maj. F. T. Evans who remained at the field until the early part of 1921.

On September 25, 1919, Squadron A, another war-time organization, arrived at Quantico, after closing out the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

During the fiscal year 1919-1920 flying operations were greatly impeded due to the shortage of both commissioned and enlisted personnel, the lack of suitable equipment and the necessity of the personnel engaging in construction work on the flying field and living quarters. On June 30, 1920, the personnel at the Marine Flying Field, Quantico, consisted of 13 officers and 157 enlisted men. At the field were the following airplanes:

DH-4.....	6
JN-4-and-JN-6.....	21
Standard E-1 (Scout).....	4
N-9.....	2

By June 30, 1920, the personnel at the flying field had erected two steel land plane hangars, 14 temporary barracks buildings and store houses, each 20 feet by 80 feet (converted from war-time Dixie huts brought from the Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.), and a large amusement hall. The flying field on the west side of the railroad track was graded and seeded. All flying operations were conducted from a small field on the east side of the railroad.

By June 30, 1921, completed construction work at the flying field included the following: Three land airplane hangars, two seaplane hangars with concrete beach, Quartermaster storehouse, and office building, machine shop, erection shop, garage, service building and observation tower, administration building, guard house, post exchange and recreation building, photographic laboratory and sick bay. A concrete road connecting all these buildings, the road from Quantico to the rifle range had been extended to Chopawamsic Creek and construction had been begun on the present bridge across Chopawamsic Swamp.

Although operations were hampered by repeated delays by contractors in completing their work and the necessity of using almost all the personnel on work to complete the station, much flying of importance was accomplished during the fiscal year, 1920-1921. A flight of five DH4-B airplanes participated in the bombing of the ex-German warship off the Virginia Capes after two months intensive bombing practice. A considerable amount of night flying was performed including maneuvers with the Searchlight Battalion at Quantico. Airplanes co-operated with ground troops in tactical maneuvers and problems and cross country flights were made that covered practically the entire Eastern United States. Forty-one airplanes were in operation or under repair on June 30, 1921.

The last phases of the bombing of the ex-German warship off Virginia capes



*Top: Ford transport. Bottom: Two-seater (observation and attack)—Vought Corsair*

took place early in July, 1921. The Marine Corps flight of DH4-B airplanes, commanded by Maj. Roy S. Geiger received most complimentary commendation from the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet for their excellent showing in these operations. Following these operations, it was necessary to put the flying field on practically war time basis to prepare for and to furnish aerial support for the fall maneuvers of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force held at Wilderness Run. During latter weeks in September, immediately preceding the operations, all pilots and enlisted men were compelled to live at the field and the shops worked both day and night in making preparations and effecting repairs. The maneuvers were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the field troops.

On May 5, 1922, the flying field was named Brown Field, dedicated to the memory of 2nd Lieut. Walter V. Brown, U. S. M. C., who was killed June 9, 1921, in an airplane crash while en route to bombing exercises in Chesapeake Bay.

From June 19, 1922, to July 12, 1922, the 1st Aviation Group as the organization at the flying field was known, participated in the maneuvers of the East Coast Expeditionary Force at Gettysburg, Pa. Three Martin Bombers, six DH4-B planes, six VE-7 planes, and one type F kite balloon were used during these maneuvers. All missions assigned to the 1st Aviation Group were carried out successfully.

In the spring of 1923, four Martin Bombers secured from the Navy were ferried from San Diego, Calif., to Quantico, Va., by air by pilots from Brown Field. In his annual report the Major-General Commandant referred to this flight as "one of the most noteworthy achievements of American Aviators during the year."

From August 27, 1923, to October 7, 1923, the 1st Aviation Group participated in the fall maneuvers of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force. During two weeks of this period the entire group operated from a temporary field at Fort Defiance, Va. Landing fields were established at all camp sites of the expeditionary force during its march to and from the Shenandoah Valley. All sick and casualties of the force were evacuated by air.

In October, 1923, at the International Air Races at St. Louis, Lieutenant Sanderson gained third place in the Pulitzer Trophy Race for high speed plane, while Lieutenant Hallenberg and Lieutenant Hall placed in other type races. All these pilots were from Brown Field.

Early in 1924, twelve officers and 100 enlisted men with six DT airplanes and one kite balloon participated in the winter maneuvers of the United States Fleet at Culebra, P. R. Aviation demonstrated its value as a component of an expeditionary force.

From August 8, 1924, to September 18, 1924, the First Aviation Group participated in the fall maneuvers of the East Coast Expeditionary Force at Annetiam, Md., during which period a total of 488 flights were made, 782 passengers were carried and 380 hours were spent in the air.

Two officers and twenty-eight enlisted men participated in the Army and Navy joint maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean.

In the fall of 1925 a unit composed of eight officers and sixty-four enlisted men participated in maneuvers of the 10th Regiment at Camp Meade. By means of short-wave radio, the unit handled all regimental traffic between the camp and the base at Quantico.

Early in 1926, pilots from Brown Field participated in the Army Air Corps annual machine gun and bombing matches—the four in the pursuit match taking second, third, fourth and ninth places, and the one in the observer's competition taking second place.

At the close of the fiscal year 1925-1926 the designation 1st Aviation Group was changed to Aircraft Squadrons, East Coast Expeditionary Force. The latter designation for aviation forces at Quantico is in force at the present time.

In November, 1926, Lieut. C. F. Schilt finished second in the international



*Top: Marines barnstorm by airplane. Thousands of miles have been covered by the members of this U. S. Marine jazz band, who traveled by airplane and gave concerts to their buddies in the hills of Nicaragua. From their base at Ocotal, they fly to the isolated outposts to play "one-night stands," their repertoire including everything from the Marines Hymns to the "Nicaraguan Blues." Bottom: Marine Corps airplane in Guam, naval base in the Pacific, where detachments of Marines have been stationed since the Spanish-American War*

seaplane race for the Schneider cup. This event has been the premier racing event of the world for fast seaplanes.

Two expeditionary units, both observation, left the field during the spring of 1927, the first for China, the second for Nicaragua. In March six planes with all spares and accessories were prepared, and loaded for shipment sixty-six hours after receipt of the movement order. This was considered remarkably good time. In May, 1927, approximately the same amount of material was prepared in the same manner as the first one, but the time was cut in half.

In May, 1927, eighteen officers (including two reserve officers), forty-five enlisted men and twelve planes participated in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers at Naragansett Bay.

On January 28, 1928, Observation Squadron 6-M (VO-6M) consisting of two officers, fifty-nine enlisted men and six o2B-1 planes sailed for expeditionary duty in Nicaragua. Two additional officers and one enlisted man were transferred to Nicaragua by Folker transport.

During the past two years activities at the flying field have been made up of routine flights for tactical training, tactical training of reserve officers on active duty, night flying and exhibition flights in connection with the dedication of airports. During this period pilots who served in Nicaragua and who had been members of Aircraft Squadrons, East Coast Expeditionary Forces have been decorated for exceptional work in the field as follows:

Lieut. C. F. Schilt, Congressional Medal of Honor; Maj. L. M. Bourne, Jr., Distinguished Flying Cross; Lieut. H. D. Boyden, Distinguished Flying Cross; Lieut. V. M. Guymon, Navy Cross; Lieut. C. J. Chappell, Navy Cross; MT.-Sgt. M.T. Sheppard, Navy Cross; MT.-Sgt. Archie Paschal, Navy Cross.

*[Continued on page 56]*



Two methods of transportation in Nicaragua. The huge Fokker plane is used to transport men and supplies to distant outposts. The primitive ox-cart is used chiefly for short hauls over rough and muddy trails in the rainy season.



## *The Marine Corps Schools*

MILITARY EDUCATION for officers at Quantico, Va., is almost as old as the Post itself. The first Marine Officers' School was assembled here in July, 1917, and then for three years gave Second Lieutenants a short course in the basic duties of a Marine Officer. In January, 1920, the course was enlarged, subjects added and the time extended from a bare three months to twenty-two weeks.

In the summer of 1920 a reorganization of the schools was made and the first Field Officers' Class was assembled and on October 1 commenced on a nine months course modeled on the lines of Leavenworth, but based principally on the instruction that had been so successful in the Marine Officers' Infantry School. This course was not as extensive or as advanced as Leavenworth but was exceedingly well adapted to meet the needs of the Field Officers of the Marine Corps and so carry out the purpose for which it was established. The Schools Staff also prepared a Company Officers' Course, which course started in the fall of 1921 after the results of the Selection Board had been published. In addition, a Basic School for newly commissioned Second Lieutenants was organized and functioned here at Quantico until the fall of 1924 when lack of suitable accommodations forced its transfer to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Basic School as originally organized was a five months course, but it was soon found that this was too brief a period to cover the essential subjects that should be mastered by all Lieutenants, and so it was increased to nine months and now, instead of two basic courses a year, we have but one, assembling in August for aviation instruction, spending the fall and winter on theoretical work, and going to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for the months of May and June where practical instruction in weapons and tactics are given. While the Basic School is at Philadelphia, it is under the direction of the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, who exercises supervision over the courses taught, ground covered and co-ordinates the instruction of all three schools so that there will be progression in the military education of Marine Officers.

The Company Officers' School here at Quantico has as students senior First Lieutenants and Captains, and covers in a nine months course of instruction all subjects required for promotion from First Lieutenant to Captain. Its course in Infantry Weapons is comprehensive and of great value to officers detailed to line duty involving the command of combat units. The course starts each fall with instruction in small units (squad and section) and after the mastery of the basic principles of these, carries the student on up to and through the reinforced Regiment, placing special emphasis on the handling of the Company and Battalion. Law, Naval Ordnance and Gunnery, Field Engineering, and Topography are also covered. The last six weeks are spent on terrain exercises where the student is taught to apply on the ground that which he has learned from the map. From the year 1921-1922, to and including the school year 1929-1930, 298 officers have attended the Company Officers' Course.

The first Field Officers Course assembled in the fall of 1920 and completed its instruction on June 30, 1921. Since then the time of assembly has been moved up into September so that it now commences in the second week of September and finishes in the third week of June. Starting with the Infantry School and Leavenworth as a basis, the course has changed from year to year until now a Department of Overseas takes up a large part of the students' time. This instruction is most important for Marine Officers and has gradually developed from a few hours until now it occupies about one-fifth of the students' time. All Commanding Officers—Colonel Beaumont, General Fuller, General Dunlap and Colonel Breckenridge—have been vitally interested in the development of this course, and this summer a special board is meeting for the purpose of improving and expanding this instruction which is a development of these schools

*[Continued on page 50]*



*Top: Staff and Class, Company Officers Course, 1929-30, Marine Corps Schools. Bottom: Staff and Class, Field Officers Course, 1929-30, Marine Corps Schools*



*Top: Barracks "A," quarters one battalion of 500 men. Center: Apartments for Captains and 1st Lieutenants. Bottom: Storage for trucks, Motor Transport Company*



## *Post Quartermaster's Department*

MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES in the field, like all other active forces, "live on their stomachs," and their comfort of necessity receives small attention. In the piping times of peace when living in barracks in the good old U. S. A. their stomachs continue to cry for filling, but countless other creature comforts cry out for attention as well, and the Quartermaster is hard put to meet all the demands for supplies and services and still keep the expenditures within reason. There is nothing that is too good for the modern Marine. He must have the best food, cooked in the most appetizing way, and all his equipment and surroundings must be of the latest design. The Quartermaster must house him, clothe him, feed him and supply his needs. The Post Quartermaster's activities cover such a wide and varied field that he must be a versatile and competent executive. He controls a large number of expert technicians, both enlisted and civilian, who work in the various shops, storerooms and offices about the Post.

The greatest effort is, of course, in the upkeep of the buildings and grounds under the supervision of the Maintenance Officer. A force of carpenters, electricians, plumbers, painters, pipefitters, and men engaged in other trades, are busy every working day in the shops and about the station making repairs and improvements. There are: A carpenter shop, well equipped for ordinary mill work; a plumbing, mechanical and sheet metal shop; an electric repair shop; a water works, and a fine new power house containing an ice plant, switchboard for handling and distributing incoming electric power, an auxiliary electric generating unit to take care of the principal power load in case of an emergency, and a central steam heating installation of the most modern type. Slack coal of the cheapest grade is handled mechanically from the time it is dumped from the cars in which it reaches the Post until it is burned under the boilers. After being hoisted to overhead bunkers, it is weighed, ground to powder in pulverizing mills, and is blown from the burners by pre-heated air.

The Depot Quartermaster clothes, equips and supplies all materials other than food. The variety and quantity of such articles handled is surprising, and the amount received averages more than a carload per day, even when the Post is at its present depleted strength. Equipment for an Expeditionary Brigade is held in readiness for immediate shipment in the event of an expedition being sent into the field. The packing, crating and shipping section is always a busy place. Officers and men average less than a year's duty in the Post, and the packing and shipping of the household effects of the many families leaving here requires a large and industrious force. The main office and storehouse of the D. Q. M. were recently moved to a new and well designed building in the industrial area.

The Commissary Building was also completed and occupied this year, and it contains modern and very interesting equipment. It provides space for the storage of dry provisions and canned goods, and has refrigerating rooms for storage of fresh and smoked meats, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products. There is an up-to-the-minute bakery equipped with electric mixing machines and ovens. The flour is sifted, weighed, mixed with the proper amount of water and other ingredients; the dough is kneaded and formed into loaves and baked,

*[Continued on page 54]*



*Top: Post Commissary and Depot Quartermaster's office and storehouse. Center: Power Plant, showing overhead coal bunker, weighing car, pulverizers and boilers. Bottom: Motor Transport Garage and Repair Shop*



*Top: Meat Shop in Sales Commissary. Center: Interior of Bakery, showing pastry oven, batter mixer and bread moulder. Bottom: Sales Commissary*

## Hospital Quarters

*at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia*

WHEN this Post was first established, and the troops arrived here early in 1917, there were no facilities for handling the sick outside of those that are found in the field. The Medical Department at this time was under cover of tents and consisted of Lt.-Com. W. L. Mann, a Chief Pharmacist's mate, and several Hospital Corpsmen. Steps were at once taken to provide buildings for the care of the sick and from this time on there was a gradual increase of the Medical Personnel of the then, camp. The early plan was to have dispensaries located throughout the camp, where the respective organizations could report for treatment, etc., and also have a base hospital where patients could be sent from the dispensaries, when requiring hospital treatment.

On August 13, 1917, the Base Hospital, at Sick Quarters, as it was called, was opened. The original hospital, which was constructed and opened after about forty working days, consisted of an administration building, galley, four wards, with operating pavillion, where eighty patients could be accommodated. The Dispensaries, which were called Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were opened in rapid succession. Later two additional Dispensaries were added, namely, Nos. 5 and 6. These Dispensaries are located in various sections of the Post, each being under a Medical Officer, with Medical Personnel in attendance. When we consider that practically every Marine who went overseas went through this Post an idea of the immense amount of work done by these Dispensaries may be derived, as units were constantly arriving and departing, which necessitated work both early and late on the part of the Medical Officers.

The Base Hospital, since the original buildings were constructed, has been increased in number so that at the present time there are twenty-four buildings in the Hospital Group, with a capacity of 350, which may be increased with fifty additional beds by crowding. The Base Hospital is located on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River, and has one of the most ideal sites in the camp. The Hospital is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances and is able to do any and all kinds of work. Since the Hospital was first opened it has done an immense amount of work, both surgical and medical. After the Armistice was signed and the Marines returned from overseas, a large number of surgical cases were treated. The following medical officers have been in charge of this Hospital since it was opened: Lt.-Com. G. S. Hathaway, Lieut. W. W. Verner, Lt.-Coms. J. J. O'Malley, D. C. Walton, H. E. Jenkins, Com. R. Cuthbertson and Lt.-Com. B. F. Norwood.

These lines would be incomplete if reference was not made to the influenza epidemic, which occurred here in September of 1918. Within the first twelve days of this epidemic there were a little over nineteen hundred cases on the sick list. The Hospital was unable to care for this large number and consequently it was necessary to take over a block of thirty buildings in the Main Camp as a temporary expedient. These buildings were in charge of Lt.-Com. D. C. Walton, who worked both night and day. Too much praise cannot be given to this officer and his assistants for their valuable work at this time. All mild cases were kept in this temporary isolated hospital, while the most serious ones were transferred to the Base Hospital. The total number of cases treated during this epidemic reached nearly four thousand, with only 141 deaths.

The present Hospital Quarters occupies a group of the original buildings, now ten or twelve years old, but in fair repair and completely equipped. The staff of the Medical Department which looks out for the sick and injured and the sanitation of the Post comprises: Capt. R. G. Heiner, Post Surgeon; Com. E. W. Brown, Director of Dispensaries; Lt.-Com. A. L. Lindall, in charge of Family Hospital and Family Practice; Lt.-Com. B. F. Norwood, in charge of

*(Continued on page 89)*





*Top: Staff, Medical Department. First row: Chief Pharmacist Sanford, Chief Pharmacist Randolph, Lieutenant Zearbaugh, Lieutenant (j. g.) Boaz, Lieutenant (j. g.) Allen, Lieutenant (j. g.) Purcell. Second row: Lieutenant-Commander Dill, Lieutenant-Commander Lindall, Commander Brown, Captain Heiner, Lieutenant-Commander Norwood, Commander Willard. Bottom: Nurses, Medical Department. Nurse Krogh, Chief Nurse Hodgson, Nurse Osten, Nurse McPhail*

## *The Chaplains*

SINCE the beginning of activities at this Post, Chaplains have been on duty to care for the spiritual needs of personnel. At no time has the Post been without a Chaplain. For most of the time two Chaplains have been on duty—one a Protestant and one a Catholic.

The religious work has been featured by the long and honorable service of Chaplain E. B. Niver. He came to the Post in August, 1917, and remained on duty, at all times, until September, 1927. Ten years and one month is a long tour of continuous duty at any Post. Chaplain Niver retired from service in September, 1927, full of honor and with the love of all hands, because of his devotion to duty at this place. The brief history of the religious activities at Quantico is dominated by the fine service of this man.

During the tenure of office of Chaplain Niver, Chaplains Park, T. B. Thompson, Kranz, R. E. Miller, Murphy, Underwood and Murdock were his assistants, at different times. Since Chaplain Niver's retirement Chaplains Witherspoon, Casey and Hangen have served here. At the present time Chaplain W. R. Hall is on duty.

Not only does the Chaplain's Department minister to the spiritual needs of the personnel, but much time is given to conferences on personal problems, and to Red Cross and Navy Relief Society work. A Sunday School is maintained for the children of the Post personnel.



## *Athletics*

### *A Resume of Football at Quantico*

By MAURY H. McMANS, *Quantico Team '21-'22-'23-'24*  
*Staff Writer, Baltimore Sun*

FOOTBALL in the Marine Corps had its inception in the fall of 1917 at Mare Island, California, the West Coast recruit training station. Col. Lincoln Karmany, now retired, who ranks second only to Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler as a leader in the organization of marine athletics, commanded the post.

Headed by Capt. John W. Beckett, All-American tackle at Oregon in 1916, a galaxy of football luminaries representing nine universities responded to the first call. Beckett was appointed coach and captain of the team, and held down a tackle assignment as well. But singled out for stardom on the original team and several succeeding elevens was Walter (Boots) Brown, who was killed in an aeroplane crash at Quantico in 1921.

Beckett, Bailey, Hall, Huntington and Mitchell, all from Oregon; Sanderson, Moulthen and Ambrose, of Montana; the Gardner brothers, of Utah; Brown, W. S. C.; Teberg and Purdy, of Minnesota; Ridderhoff, Occidental; Cushman, Washington; Hobson, Nebraska, and Parker, of Florida, comprised the squad. Many of these players later were instrumental in building football at Quantico up to the highest standard.

Brown quarterbacked the war-time machine through a stiff campaign, undefeated and untied, to the championship of the west coast. The University of California was defeated twice, 28 to 0, and 27 to 0; Oregon, 28 to 0; U. S. C., 34 to 0; St. Mary's College, 27 to 0, and the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, 20 to 3.



Mare Island Marines, 1917. Brown, W. S. C.; Gardner, Utah; Huntington, Oregon; Sanderson, Montana; Hobson, Nebraska; Bailey, Oregon; Hall, Oregon; Teberg, Minnesota; Ridderhoff, Occidental; Beckett, Oregon; Mitchell, Oregon

The season was culminated with two decisive triumphs over Camp Lewis (91st Division) for the service championship, 13 to 0, and 19 to 7. The first of the two-game series was played in Tacoma, Wash., and the second at Pasadena, Calif., in the Tournament of Roses classic on New Year's Day.

Quantico football had its origin in 1919 under the direction of "Dutch" Moulthen. His death, resulting from a plane crash at Parris Island later in that year, brought an abrupt end to his endeavors. But the foundation for football had been laid and in 1920, Brown and Sanderson, both of whom were stationed at the air field, together with Palmer, Bain, Hunt, and Liversedge, reorganized the team.



Sanderson

Brown

Brown, whose exploits on the gridiron have become tradition in the Corps, was a guiding power of this organization. Plans were formulated and the foundation built for the continuance of football on an extensive scale. How these plans from inauspicious beginning ultimately succeeded is a matter of record. After encountering and vanquishing all opponents, including the 3rd Corps Army Team, the Marines met the Sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in the season's finale at Baltimore.

It was Brown's final game. It marked the termination of a brilliant career in athletics, which began at Washington State College and reached the peak in the Corps. Singularly enough, the game was featured by the crowning achievement of all his gridiron performances. For it was Brown's stellar defensive tactics that kept Great Lakes from crossing the goal line on more than one occasion. His 85-yard sprint to a touchdown in the last stage of the game earned a 7-7 draw. Only a few months later, in June, 1921, when he was about to see his plans for an All-Star team materialize, Brown met with an aerial mishap and crashed into the Potomac River just off the Aviation Field at Quantico. The field now is named Brown Field as a memorial to him. Few athletes attained popularity as great as did Brown. With all that he was as modest and unassuming on the side lines as he was spectacular and colorful on the gridiron. A natural leader, unafraid, aggressive, Brown played the game to the final stand as have few others—all for love of the sport.

The era of 1921-24 marked the renaissance of football in the Corps. General Butler, in command at Quantico, proved the impetus that gathered momentum each year, until finally the Marines took their place among major teams in the country.

Navy yards, battleship details, all posts and recruiting offices were combed for football talent. The first contingent reporting to Quantico embraced such

stars as Skinner, Rogers, Payne, C. B. Kyle, Cercek, Chicnoski and Spicer.

Then came Frank Goettge and Henry from Haiti; McHenry from the *U. S. S. Mississippi*; Beckett and McMains from Mare Island, and Hall from recruiting duty at Salt Lake City. Sanderson and Palmer and a few others remaining from the 1920 team furnished the nucleus for the new head coach, Johnny Beckett. It was in that capacity Beckett reported to become the guiding hand of four powerful teams, the first two and the last of which were undefeated. During his regime of four years his elevens participated in 42 games, winning 38, losing 2 and tying 2.



*Johnny Beckett*

The teams of 1921 and 1922 were directed by Marine player-coaches, but from this period until 1929, the elevens had civilians as associate coaches. Roper, of Princeton, made his advent in 1923, and Bezdek, of Penn State, followed the Tiger mentor.

The high lights of 1921 were marked by the Quantico aggregation turning back the invading Navy force from Great Lakes, 33 to 0, and then overwhelming the Third Corps Army in Baltimore, 20 to 0. More than 16,000 fans witnessed the contest, and approximately 2,000 men and the consolidated post band accompanied the team to give Baltimoreans their first big service show. This game firmly established the Marines in big league class, and it also brought into prominence the most colorful of all Marine athletes, Frank Goettge, who was to lead Quantico on to football's pinnacle.

Goettge, now a captain and White House aide, carried on where Moulthen and Brown left off. It was Goettge in the backfield and Beckett in the line who inspired the 1922 machine to near incomparable attainments—the eleven which is conceded to be the greatest of all Marine teams.

Three games stand out conspicuously on the 1922 schedule. Oddly enough, the Marines were regarded as under dogs in each contest. Official Washington turned out to watch the Marines fire in their first crucial major engagement, that with Georgetown.

A hard-earned 9 to 6 victory was eked out against one of Hilltop's best teams. Another victory of considerable importance was registered against a well fortified Navy team at New London, Conn. It was the sailors' last chance for retaliation, and they made a worthy effort but were defeated 20 to 0.

There remained only one rival between the Marines and another untarnished record, but what a rival it was—that Third Corps Area grid team. Virtually all were former West Point players, several of whom were All-Americans not long out of the Academy. It was the battle of all battles against the Army. Its color and crowd took on the aspect of any Army-Navy tussle, and certainly, the contest which dedicated the Baltimore stadium rivaled that of any service classic. Sixty thousand spectators witnessed that struggle and fully ten thousand swarmed on the surrounding hills to follow the ebb of battle by cheers from the respective sectors.

There was the setting, the natural rivalry, two colorful football machines and tradition. And there precedent was set, for the vast crowd included the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, official Washington, military officials from the high command down to the private; leaders of society, and the late Walter Camp



*Frank Goettge*

and many other leading football authorities and coaches from all over the country.

It was a gala occasion and a memorable one. All this was overshadowed only by the clash itself and Frank Goettge. Streetwide banners generously distributed throughout the city blatantly exclaimed how Army would stop Goettge. Stop Goettge! It was a mighty cry and a courageous attempt. But Goettge was not to be denied, neither was the team nor the faithfuls on the sidelines and in the stands.



*Liversedge*

Gene Vidal gave the Army a six-point advantage early in the first half with two well-placed drop kicks. But a long pass, McMains to Kyle, and a successful kick put the Leathernecks in the van as the first half concluded. Eleven determined Marines came out to resume second half hostilities and fully as resolute were the soldiers. Then Beckett's juggernaut swung into action. Nine consecutive times Goettge lunged and smashed his way down to within striking distance and then heaved a long aerial to Sanderson for what proved to be the winning margin. Goettge was a veritable battering ram as he ripped the Army line, and the

results of his individual accomplishments were enough to discourage Army adherents.

The soldiers pushed over a touchdown late in the game, and Vidal stepped back to attempt the point which would have given Army a tie verdict. The ball never got away, for Beckett and Liversedge broke through and smothered the trial. The final score was 13 to 12.

In 1923, Quantico got off poorly, losing to V. M. I. in a mud battle, 6 to 0. But Washington College was defeated, 19 to 0; Georgetown, 14 to 3; Gallaudet, 61 to 0; George Washington U., 39 to 0, and Villanova, 40 to 0. Escorted by a complement of 1,500 men and the post band, Quantico invaded Ann Arbor, where Michigan was engaged in the "long count of football."

The first half required 52 minutes, and the official



*McMains*

credited with an error. Michigan rolled over two touchdowns in the last quarter for its margin of victory, 26 to 6. The tackle-play of Liversedge in this game was particularly brilliant. A strong second half rally earned the Marines a 14 to 14 draw with the Haskell Indians in the Yankee stadium, New York. Another good Army team was defeated in Washington, 7 to 0, before 25,000 fans, when Goettge broke through in the final period to win the concluding game.

Many new stars had supplemented the veterans during the season. Principally among them was Orville (Greasy) Neal, now head coach at V. P. I. Neal was a product of Mare Island football and was developed at Quantico. His playing brought wide-spread comment, and he was considered a worthy successor to Frank Goettge. Although



*Neal*

Neal did not reach the heights as did Goettge, his achievements, nevertheless, gained prominence for the Corps. Ryckman, Bailey, Larson, K. A. Kyle,



Brunelle, Wigmore and Brouger all contributed to the success of the 1923 eleven.

The third undefeated campaign under Beckett's guidance was chalked up in 1924. Catholic University was beaten, 33 to 0, in the opener; Vanderbilt earned a 13 to 13 tie; Georgetown was defeated, 6 to 0; Fort Benning, 39 to 0; Dickinson, 14 to 0; Detroit U., 28 to 0; Carnegie Tech, 3 to 0. The Third Army Corps lost all hope after the first quarter and was wiped out, 47 to 0. Following this rout of the soldiers in Baltimore in 1924, official edicts withdrew the Army from the three-cornered competition.

Newcomers gaining recognition during the season were Groves and McQuade, from Maryland U.; Chambers, from Mare Island; O'Neill, Duncan and Levinsky. The season marked the close of Beckett's long and successful reign, and the stars who had placed Quantico on the top rung of football's ladder of fame had ended their four years of competition. No longer able to find a suitable opponent in its own field, the Marine eleven lost much of its glamour that surrounded it here and elsewhere, and gradually the group of original stars disintegrated, some closing their service careers, others going on foreign duty.

In 1925, the control of the big team at Quantico was transferred to Washington and Major Fegan, Marine Corps Athletic Officer, engaged Tom Keady as head coach. Mr. Keady was assisted in 1925-26 by Goettge and Liversedge, in 1927

by Skinner and Hall, in 1928 by Bailey and Bougher (both from Maryland) and in 1929 by Liversedge and Bailey.

The outstanding athlete during this time was Jimmy Levey, who is now playing professional baseball in the Texas League. Levey's speed was the delight of all the Marine rooters while he played with the Quantico team and his ability placed him in the same category as Brown, Goettge and Neal.



*Levey*



*1922 Team. Upper row: Palmer, Goettge, Sanderson. Middle row: McMains. Bottom row: Skinner, Beckett, McHenry, Larsen, Owens, Liversedge, Kyle*



## *Post Activities*

The policy at this Post is to use every available means to make its personnel happy and healthy. The profits of the Post Exchange and proceeds from football and baseball games provide funds to this end. Post football, basketball, and baseball teams are maintained. Intra-post leagues have been organized in all sports. Dances are held twice each month as are also smokers. Sound pictures apparatus has recently been installed and good movies are shown each night.

Each month, an average of \$2,000.00 is spent for recreation purposes; \$1,250.00 of which is absorbed by moving pictures.

### *Hostess House*

The Hostess House is a wartime, frame building that answers a need for temporary quarters for guests and families of enlisted men and families of officers reporting for duty. The immense living room serves as a club room for the enlisted men where they may visit with friends, write letters, play the piano, or sit around the big fireplace. The cafeteria serves them meals aday and dispenses ice cream and soft drinks during the evening. The Hostess House is under the management of Staff-Sergeant Slayton. Mrs. Slayton is the hostess.

### *Post Exchange*

The Post Exchange at Quantico is a most able and proves a most necessary institution. Through the profits derived from merchandise sales, all post athletics and amusements are maintained. In addition to post activities the exchange has contributed liberally toward Marine Corps Athletics.

The Exchange performs its service to the post personnel through the medium of its five (5) sales stores, and Cobbler shop. A special order department is maintained in the Exchange office where merchandise not carried in stock can be obtained at a very substantial saving. This department also handles mail orders which are increasing year by year. Marine reservists especially appreciate this service.

Radio during the past year has become a very active article in the merchandise line. Due to the increased great number of sets installed throughout the post, a service department was established, and it has gained a remarkable reputation for its economical and efficient service.

Post Exchange concessions also add to the service rendered the personnel of this post, and are a source of revenue to the Exchange. At present they consist of five (5) barber shops, conveniently located, two pressing shops, one restaurant,

*[Continued on page 60]*



*Marines on parade, Baltimore, Md.*

## American Marines in History

MARINES started their historic parade in the dawn of Man! Marched down through the ages—Phoenicia, Egypt, Greece, Rome! Roman Marines of Caesar landed in England and enlisted ancient Britons as Marines! The Royal British Marines arrived in 1664! Gooch's American Marines of 1741 who served at Cartagena under Admiral Vernon! And Lawrence Washington (brother of George Washington) was one of them! But long before this in America, the Mayas, the American Indians, and white Americans of the explorative and Colonial periods contributed American heroes who filled the role of Marines—fighting aboard ships or crossing bodies of waters as expeditions to battle the enemy ashore.

Lexington came on April 19, 1775, and that shot "heard round the world" was fired after Major Pitcairn of the British Marines cried out, "Disperse, you rebels!" American Military and Naval (including Marines) personnel immediately organized. The word "Marines" first appeared in recorded United States History in May, 1775. Congress first used the word on October 5, 1775. With thousands of Marines serving aboard Continental warships, on vessels of the State navies, and on privateers, Continental Congress by the Resolution of November 10, 1775, created an *organization* of Marines. Marines can claim an earlier birthday but have selected November 10th. Maj. Samuel Nicholas was the Senior Marine Officer during the Revolution, and his commission as Captain, dated November 28, 1775, is the oldest naval commission known to be in existence.

The Marines of the Revolution fought afloat in every important naval engagement and also served ashore on expeditionary duty. They carried the American flag (Union) ashore for its first visit to a foreign country (1776, Bahama Islands) and hoisted the Stars and Stripes for the first time in history over a foreign fort on the same islands two years later. The Marines of John Paul Jones' *Ranger* presented arms when the Stars and Stripes received their first salute from a foreign State (1778, France).

National economy wiped out the Army, Navy and Corps of Marines at the close of the Revolution. From 1794 to 1798 Marines were authorized for every naval vessel ordered to be built by Congress. Then on July 11, 1798, Congress and President Adams created the United States Marine Corps as we know it today. The first headquarters was at Philadelphia and moved to Washington in 1800.

The history of the Corps has two distinct phases—War and Peace. The Marines have participated in every real war in which their country has been engaged. The Revolution (1775-1783), French Naval War (1798-1801), Tripolitan War (1801-05), War of 1812 (1812-1815), War with Algiers (1815), War with West Indian Pirates (1818-1830), War with Florida Indians (1835-1842), Mexican War (1846-1848), Civil War (1861-1865), War with Spain (1898), Chinese Boxer War (1900), Philippine Insurrection (1899-1904), and World War (1917-18).

Write Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, for book "U. S. Marine Corps in World War".

Headquarters and Marine Corps Schools are continuously carrying out plans to have the Corps fully prepared for any future war.

While the wars already mentioned and numerous minor wars in the South Seas, East Indies, West Indies, China, Japan, Lorea, Formosa, Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Africa, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Samoa, have afforded the Marine Corps unequalled opportunities to prove its superiority as a combat organization, it is during peace time that the Marines have been wonderfully productive—paying dividends to their country and to humanity.

"They won no striking victory, slew no platoons of men; but they covered themselves with a greater glory; they did what is an army's best business—they

[Continued on page 74]



Top: One of the typical duties of the U. S. Marines. Sea soldiers unloading a machine gun carriage from ship's cutter during maneuvers on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, in 1925. Bottom: Marines raising the Stars and Stripes in the Virgin Islands. This was not the first occasion that Old Glory was flung to the breeze. The photo was made about ten years ago at St. Thomas. The Islands were first occupied by the Marines in 1917, following their purchase from Denmark by the United States



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## *The Marine Corps School*

(Continued from page 32)

and closely linked up with their history. Since the assembly of the first class in the fall of 1920, 198 Marine Officers, six Naval Officers and two Army Officers have attended the full Field Officers' Course. Having students from the other branches of the service is a great benefit to all, as it gives them an insight into how the other man thinks as well as shows them how the Naval and Army doctrines might be applied to Marine Corps situations.

The Correspondence Courses are part of the Marine Corps Schools and are located here in the school area of Quantico. While part and parcel of the Marine Corps Schools, their history is intimately linked up with that of the Marine Corps Reserve, for it is through this medium that Reserve Officers are enabled to get theoretical military instruction. During the past seven years these courses have been of inestimable value, not only to reserves but to regular officers who for one reason or another desire to further their military knowledge along certain lines. In addition to regular courses, the Correspondence Schools have gotten up from time to time special courses, such as "The 10th Regiment Artillery Course," requested by the Artillery and designed to meet the needs of those officers and men serving with the 10th Regiment here at Quantico. During the past year, 50 students have graduated from the various Correspondence Courses while a total of 432 have been borne on the rolls. The most popular courses seem to be "The Infantry Basic," "The Infantry Company," and "Infantry Advanced."

The Department of Reproduction has grown in the past eight years from one small room containing a hand-operated mimeograph machine until it now occupies about 8,000 square feet in the brick building formerly used as a motor repair shop. Its present equipment includes automatic casting machines, automatic presses, lithographing and blueprinting outfits as well as a large photographic section, and it is able to reproduce everything from small books to maps. In addition to the work required by the Correspondence, Company and Field Officers' Courses, this department handles about all Post printing. An idea of the volume of work turned out by this plant may be gained from the fact that it handled 830 jobs of printing, turning out 730,350 copies during the past year, these jobs varying in size from a few sheets to small booklets of 75 or so pages. The quality of work done is comparable to that of the best printing shops.

The Marine Corps Schools are composed of the following activities:

- (a) Field Officers' Course.
- (b) Company Officers' Course.
- (c) Correspondence Courses.
- (d) Department of Reproduction.

(All of the above at Quantico.)

- (e) Basic Course. (Located at Marine Base, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.)

And have, through the above listed agencies, the mission of *Progressively Advancing the Useful Knowledge of the Marine Corps.*

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## Post Quartermaster's Department

(Continued from page 35)

entirely by electrically-driven machinery. Sales of provisions to members of the service are made in the Sales Commissary, which is a well-stocked grocery and meat market. This feature is made necessary by the distance of Quantico from any adequate marketing facilities for such a large number of people as are stationed here.

In a community of this size every activity has to have dependable transportation in order that they may accomplish their missions. The Motor Transport Company, therefore, has its part to play in the smooth functioning of every other activity in the Post. The new Motor Transport Building was recently occupied. It is well fitted with modern machinery and operates at full capacity all the time.

Gasoline has not entirely replaced oats, however, and stables are maintained for the care, training and breeding of mounts and draught animals. It is highly important that there be well-trained horsemen and packers, for no other form of transportation can operate with any success in many of the countries to which Marine Corps expeditions are sent. It is gratifying, therefore, to note the interest that is being taken in horsemanship at Quantico.

There is a dock to accommodate sea-going transports to facilitate shipment of expeditionary organizations and equipment. The dock force keeps the dock in good police, tends lines when boats are tying up or casting off and operates motor boats. A boat's crew is always in readiness for an emergency trip.

The Laundry is operated entirely by civilian personnel under direction of the Laundry Officer. The enlisted men are given the benefit of excellent laundry service at an extremely low price, and work on family wash and officers' uniforms is done satisfactorily and at a reasonable charge.

When equipment and material is worn out it finds its way to the shop of the Reclamation Officer, where it is either repaired or disposed of to the best interests of the Government. Remarkable results have been obtained by this department.

The Marine is primarily an infantry soldier, so no matter what kind of an expert workman he may be, he also must be a trained soldier. The Quartermaster personnel is, therefore, organized into the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, commanded by the Post Quartermaster. This Battalion consists of the following organizations: The Service Company, the Maintenance Company, the Motor Transport Company. A Machine Gun Company, composed of men from the three mentioned Companies of the Battalion, has also been formed and is undergoing a course of training.

*DeSoto*

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Top: Fighting planes, single seaters. Bottom: Curtiss Hawk, in which, on May 19, 1928, before a crowd of 10,000 people, Maj. Charles A. Lutz, U. S. Marine Corps, won the Curtiss Marine Trophy for flying the 100-mile course in the shortest time. Major Lutz made an average speed of 157.56 miles per hour for the entire course, thus attaining a speed of 2.60 miles better than the official listed speed of a Hawk. Major Lutz' time for the course was 38 minutes, 4.2 seconds

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A Consolidated Fleetster carried General Fechet to and from the recent California Air Maneuvers—8,000 miles—at an average speed of 146 m.p.h. The last leg of the trip was a hop of 1,300 miles at 180 m.p.h. The FLEETSTER'S brilliant demonstration so impressed Air Corps officials that a second FLEETSTER was ordered for the personal use of Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison » » » This flawless performance of The FLEETSTER demonstrated its rugged strength which means safety, its exceptionally low maintenance cost, its absolute reliability, and the perfect comfort of its roomy cabin—all under the strenuous conditions of extended flight. These outstanding features of The FLEETSTER insure the flying executive safe, speedy, economical and comfortable transportation » » » The FLEETSTER is a single-engined, high-wing, closed cabin monoplane, arranged for passengers, mail and express—making it a highly profitable carrier. Three convertible models. Interesting details on request.



## Army Air Chief to Make Aerial Inspection Tour

Davison to Start Wednesday on 10,000-Mile Flight

Special to the Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, July 26.—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for aeronautics, will start upon a 10,000-mile aerial inspection tour of Army Air Corps activities next Wednesday, the War Department announces.

This tour, which will extend from the Mexican to the Canadian border and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be made in the Army's latest and fastest transport plane, a Hornet-powered Fleetster, which will be piloted by Captain Ira C. Eaker.

Mr. Davison will be accompanied by Major Delos C. Zimmerman and R. J. Adams, assistant to Mr. Davison.

## The FLEETSTER

CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION » » » BUFFALO, N. Y.

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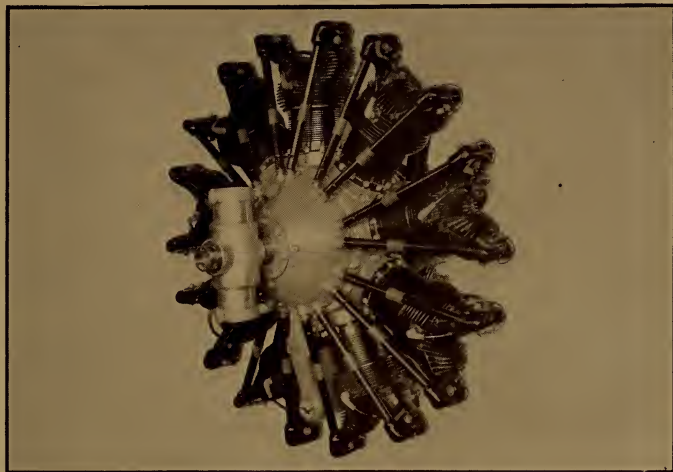
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Wasp and Hornet engines, like Marines, are ready to go anywhere—any time—and to keep on going.

Pratt & Whitney engines have powered U. S. Marine Corps planes in all parts of the world. With the Marines they are performing efficiently day in

and day out under exacting conditions.

Wasp and Hornet engines are proud to be with the Marines. And we like to feel that Marine pilots are proud to have Wasps and Hornets fly with them. It's a good combination; The Marines, Wasp and Hornet engines.

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**PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT CO.**  
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Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 45)

and one peanut stand. The post photography concession has been temporarily discontinued.

### *Post School for Children*

The children of the Post receive their education at the Post school. There is an average of one hundred and fifty children attending school, which includes kindergarten and through the eighth grade. At present there are seven teachers employed—all graduates of a four year normal course except the kindergarten teacher who is a graduate of a kindergarten course. The course of study follows that of the District of Columbia and the Virginia schools.

### *The Post Library*

The Post Library contains over 7,000 books and serves the entire personnel of the Post. The acquisitions of the library although formerly limited to quarterly shipments from the Navy Department have recently been augmented by a monthly allotment from the Post Athletic Office which is used to purchase the most recent books, both fiction and non-fiction selected by the librarian. The Post Athletic Office supplies also the many daily newspapers and the greater number of weekly and monthly periodicals that help to keep the library up-to-date, colorful and popular. A homelike atmosphere is procured in the big many-windowed library reading room by a huge open fireplace, inviting comfortable chairs, well-equipped writing desks, decorative maps and globes, and posters advertising the latest books. An average circulation of one hundred borrowers daily is maintained. The library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. and again from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., the evening hours being by far the busiest of the day.

### *The Family Hospital*

The Family Hospital is an institution that gives the families of officers and enlisted men who are members of the Family Hospital Association excellent hospital treatment at a low cost. It is supported by monthly dues, hospital charges and other donations.

Non-members of the Association may receive treatment and civilian families are admitted in an emergency, but such cases have charges corresponding with civilian hospitals.

The Family Hospital Council is composed of: Capt. R. G. Heiner, U. S. N. (MC); Post Surgeon, President and 1st Lieut. L. C. Whitaker, U. S. M. C., Secretary and Treasurer.

The Family Hospital Staff is composed of Lt.-Com. A. L. Lindall, U. S. N., (MC), Officer-in-Charge, Mrs. Katherine Tate, Chief Nurse; Miss Hilda Nutter and Miss Katherine Scott, Nurses.

This Staff deserves much praise for the service that it has rendered the married personnel of Quantico, and is responsible for successfully bringing many Marine infants into the world.

(Continued on page 62)



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## MARINE HEADQUARTERS



WHAT THE BULLDOG IS TO THE MARINES

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*Post Team, 1929. First row: Goettge, Hall, Endsley, Culpepper, Duda, Zeher, Butler, Redifer, Lieutenant Eldridge, Lieutenant Zuber. Middle row: Johnson, Coddington, Brandt, Dever, Hollybaugh, Shew, Spellman, Fisher, Lubsick, Woolly, Dew. Third row: Carter, Booth, Resio, Lasco, Chess, Mitchell, "Jiggs," Aldrich, Diaz, Beck, Panaman, Lynch*

Football for the Post was revived in the fall of 1929. The All-Marine team had been the chief interest at Quantico but due to the very few games played in this vicinity, a need for a strong Post team was felt. Prior to 1929, Aviation and the Barracks both had teams playing a service and semi-pro schedule with indifferent success.

An effort was made in the summer of 1929 to combine these two teams and build up a schedule with the service teams of this vicinity. A strong team resulted with six service teams and the Baltimore Firemen on the schedule. Captains Goettge and Hall directed the destiny of this squad with the following results:

October, 13, Quantico, 56; Seaman Gunners, 0;  
 October 18, Quantico, 42; Fort Monroe, 0;  
 October 25, Quantico, 14; Langley Field, 6;  
 November 1, Quantico, 39, Fort Meade, 7;  
 November 8, Quantico, 36; Fort Eustis, 0;  
 November 15, Quantico, 40; Baltimore Firemen, 7;  
 November 22, Quantico, 35; Navy Pharmacists, 0;

For the season 1930, the prospects look bright except that Lieutenants Eldridge and Zuber have been transferred to foreign duty and Mitchell, end, and Fisher, halfback, will be sorely missed. Captain Goettge is now on duty at headquarters but we hope to have his aid as coach together with Captain Hall. As a nucleus to build on from last year's squad, we have Beck, Duda, Dever, Spellman, Shew, Johnson, Kane, Hollybaugh and Carter as linesmen with Diaz, Booth, Resio, Zeher, Coddington, Butler, Aldrich and Chess for the backfield. Spring practice brought out some promising material in Young, Dumas, Sheets, Bissonette, Sumrell and Kirk. Other good players will no doubt be uncovered as the season progresses. Lieutenants Levensky and Daley of the 1927 All-Marines and

*(Continued on page 64)*





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for all other purposes for which Salt is used

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*Post Team, 1930. Top: Captain Hall, Corporal Beck. Second row: Clark (coach), Almand, Posik, Resto, Sadler, Gorman. Third row: Shelton, Surette, Ahern, Marlon, Bracci, Kirk. Fourth row: Tuggles, Standish, Couch, Paskiewicz, Bailey, Burr. Fifth row: Billie Carey*

Lieutenant Noon of Notre Dame will be on the squad in the capacity of player coaches. The schedule for 1930 follows:

October 3, Langley Field at Quantico;  
 October 10, Fort Eustis at Quantico;  
 October 17, Carlisle Barracks at Quantico;  
 October 24, Fort Monroe at Quantico;  
 November 1, Baltimore Firemen at Baltimore;  
 November 11, American Legion at Philadelphia;  
 November 21, Fort Meade Tanks at Quantico.

Corporal Jay J. ("Nig") Clark coached the baseball team this year and a glance over the season's results show what the ex-big leaguer can do with a bunch of youngsters. When Lieutenant Fellers issued the call for spring practice, about sixty hopefuls reported.

The team first journeyed to Fort Eustis and dropped two games to 9 to 8 and 8 to 7. The third game played was against the All-Marine Team which won by a comfortable margin, 13 to 5. Fort Eustis then visited Quantico and lost 6 to 3. The second game was rained out.

The "Big" game was then played at Baltimore. Fifteen hundred rooters led by General Butler invaded Baltimore and when the smoke cleared, the Marines were on top by 3 to 0. The battery work of Clark and Whitaker featured the contest.

Two games were won from the Quantico Indians, 3 to 1; 6 to 5, and one from Fort Myer, 15 to 5. A game then was dropped to Mt. St. Mary's 2 to 0 and next Fort Humphreys started their series with us by winning 15 to 3.

No more games were lost. Almand, Couch and Gorman joined the Post from the All-Marine squad and their addition rounded the team into winning ways. The squad made a trip to Langley Field by Ford planes and won both games,

*(Continued on page 66)*

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7 to 4 and 3 to 2. Fort Humphries then visited Quantico on two occasions and lost both, 7 to 0 and 4 to 2. Two huge Bombers brought Langley Field to Quantico for a two game series July 13 and 14 and was sent back on the short end. Scores 7 to 0 and 4 to 2. The final game with Humphries was played at Fort Humphries and we won 12 to 10 after an uphill fight.

The last game of the season was played July 23rd. Three hundred Baltimore Firemen came to Quantico to root for their team which lost 13 to 4.

### *Pitchers' Standing*

	Won	Lost	Percentage
Couch.....	5	0	1.000
Resio.....	3	1	.750
Whitaker.....	3	2	.600
Overall.....	1	0	1.000
Marion.....	1	1	.500
Hickman.....	0	1	.000
Team for season.....	16	5	.762

### *Intra-Post Baseball*

Four teams are competing for baseball trophies. Aviation won the series in the first half and have lost but one game in the second half. First Marines, 10th Marines and the Signal Battalion follow in order named.



*Post boxing champions, 1930. Hill, 190; Duda, 170; Dill, 155; Mayer, 145; Diaz, 133; Young, 125*

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times and presto! Out it comes with the keenest cutting edge that steel can take. Reverses itself. Strops from "heavy" to "light." Signal flies up when blade is ready. Don't miss seeing this scientific marvel. Get inventor's 30-day trial offer, also "free razor" proposition. J. W. Diephouse, Mgr., 1418 Pendleton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

### AGENTS WANTED

Wonderful money-maker, full or spare time. King made \$66 in one day. Hundreds cleaning up big money. Ask for selling outfit.

## KRISS KROSS



## *Polo at Quantico*

WHILE there may be something incongruous in the spectacle of Marines playing polo, a sport belonging so definitely to the mounted branches of the Army, it is nevertheless a fact that Marines do play, and have played for some time.

Polo in the Marine Corps has long been recognized as a major sport, but had not, prior to 1929, been played by an organized team of Marines in the United States. In July of that year a group of enthusiasts, veterans of the playing fields of North China and Haiti, applied for and obtained permission to organize the Marine Corps Riding and Polo Association. Little was done the first season, in the way of playing, the majority of the time being devoted to the schooling of ponies, getting together of equipment, and perfecting the organization. However, time was found to play a series of three games with the team from the Engineer School, at Fort Humphreys, and two games with the Air Corps School at Langley Field. Of these two series the Marines won the first and lost the second.

During the winter efforts were made to improve the condition of the mounts assigned the team, and the season of 1930 was opened with considerable confidence, which has not in any way been dimmed by the realization of most of the hazards which beset an infant enterprise, and particularly one in which much reliance is placed on animals.

Despite all the setbacks, it can be safely said that polo is in Quantico to stay, and, it may be predicted, will spread to other Posts large enough to support a team. It is not stretching the imagination too greatly to envision the scarlet and gold jerseys and helmets of the Marines taking part in such classics as the junior championship, or the twelve-goal championship, events which take place in the fall at Meadow Brook or near by, or to expect that in the not too distant future there will be a Marine contending for a place on one of the great international teams.

In closing, it is desired to call attention to the fact that, as its name shows, the Association is not formed for the purpose of fostering polo alone. In fact, it encourages all sorts of activities connected with horses—takes care of the establishment and conducting of riding classes for ladies and children, members of families on the Post, and in the future intends to establish horse shows and gymnasiums on the Post, in short, to do everything within its power to increase the interest in and liking for horses and mounted sports in the Marine Corps.



*Marine Corps Polo Squad, 1930. Left to right: Captain Shepherd, Major Powers, Captain Hall, Captain Brooks, Captain Brown, Major Del Valle, Major Potts, Lieutenant Ferguson, Captain Jeschke, Captain Noble, Lieutenant Stillman*

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*American Marines in History**(Continued from page 46)*

preserved peace," wrote Dr. Frank Crane in a description of one of the minor operations of the American Marines.

Butting into the other fellow's quarrel is always a dangerous and thankless job, but the Marines have been acting as a mail-fisted peace-maker ever since they took over the job in 1775.

Preserving the peace and required often to turn the other cheek; succoring little bits of civilization that have dotted the undeveloped spaces of the world; garrisoning the outposts of our democratic empire; relieving the suffering caused by earthquake, fires and other catastrophes, at home and in foreign parts; participating in the opening of the doors of the exclusive Asiatic States—Japan, China, Siam and Korea—to Western influence; rendering aid in the prevention of illegal slave trade; functioning as an international police force in every clime; training national guards, as in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Samoa; making maps; on the spot upon the acquisition of new territory by the United States—Louisiana, Florida, Alaska, California, Samoa, Midway, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippines, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands; road makers, bridge builders; always available to assist municipal police at home and abroad; guards of honor at national and international expositions; representing the President in Haiti as High Commissioner; attaches in Latin-America; guards for assassins of Presidents; guards at Peace and Armament Conferences (Washington in 1922 and London in 1930); personal guards for our Presidents; guards at President's camps; occupying forces for those nearby States over which the United States has elected itself guardian; participating in exploring expeditions—as the Darien and those of Admiral Byrd to the Poles; protecting seal fisheries—as in Alaskan waters; protecting cable employees—as on Midway Island; maintaining quarantine camps; protecting diplomatic missions as Abyssinia in 1904; relieving famine sufferers in China; administration of foreign States; guarding the United States mails; carrying mail, express, freight and passengers by airplane in China, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo and Haiti; teachers of sanitation; encouragers of education; suppressors of banditry in foreign States as in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua; fighters of pirates as in Haiti, Tripoli, Marquesas Islands, Barataria, West Indies, Porto Rico, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Sumatra, China and Formosa; makers of real citizens for America; all these and more. The American Marines are real missionaries who have spread the gospel of democratic ideals throughout the world.

The Marines have had considerable service on duty with international police parties—in Japan in the sixties; China from 1842 to 1860; Hawaiian Islands in 1874; Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882; during the Chinese-Japanese War in 1894 when a large international force landed at Tientsin; Nicaragua in 1894; Samoa in 1899; Chinese Boxer War in 1900; Haiti in 1914, and finally the World War in 1917-1918. In 1919, a battalion of Marines serving in France was selected to serve as part of the international force organized for the purpose of conducting the plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein, but owing to the non-participation of the United States the Marines were not used for this purpose.

And, today, what are the Marines doing? When they aren't fighting, they're working. That's the answer. Economy being the god of the day, the Marines do not wait for orders, but immediately make the required weight. This, however, does not weaken their efforts, or serve as an excuse for a cessation of accomplishments, for no period of Marine Corps history is more fruitful of constructive results than the present.

The Marines are serving as what might be called a Colonial Army, in China (Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai), Philippines, Guam, Hawaiian Islands, Panama, Haiti, Virgin Islands, Nicaragua and Cuba. They are guarding two American Legations, one at Peiping, China, and the other at Managua, Nicaragua. One

*(Continued on page 76)*

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for station  
announcement



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that refreshes

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IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

General Officer is the personal representative of the President and High Commissioner in Haiti. One Officer is an attache at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

At home, in our overseas possessions and dependencies, and in foreign countries the Marines are ready to assist the municipal police in the prevention of crime, maintenance of order at fires, and the putting down of riots, etc. Twice they have been called upon to guard the United States mails (1921 and 1926), and, though this required tact, a high degree of intelligence, the duty was performed to the complete satisfaction of the President and Postmaster General.

The 3rd Brigade went to China in 1927-1929 and completed its mission admirably without firing a shot while the 2nd Brigade in Nicaragua (1927-1930) had to battle bandits and many Marines gallantly gave up their lives that the Brigade's mission might be fulfilled.

They are serving on the battleships, cruisers and airplane carriers of the Navy that are distributed all over the globe, and this duty requires an instant readiness to land for any purpose from rescuing an American citizen from an irate mob ashore to fighting a fire at the request of the local authorities. They are serving in the United States at Washington (Headquarters, Barracks, and Navy Yard), Portsmouth (N. H.), Boston, Hingham (Mass.), Newport (R. I.), New York, Lakehurst (N. J.), Annapolis, Quantico, Philadelphia, Indian Head (Md.), Norfolk, Yorktown, St. Julien's Creek (Va.), Fort Mifflin (Pa.), Hampton Roads, Parris Island, Charleston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, San Francisco, Mare Island, San Diego and Bremerton.

And these Marines—fellows who can shoot a rifle and not lose their tempers—feel that there is no limit to their capacity to do things whether those things happen to be of a high or of a low order.

The motto of the Marines is *Semper Fidelis*, or "Always Faithful." In reality it should be *Populum Servimus*, or "We Serve the People."

(Continued on page 78)



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*A German trench mortar, captured by U. S. Marines of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, in the fighting at Belleau Wood in the Chateau Thierry sector, being towed back to a salvage station*

*[Continued on page 80]*

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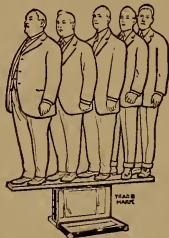
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Top: Military Police of the 2nd Brigade in Managua, Nicaragua. These Marines prove that horse Marines are not a myth. The Marines and their mounts are employed on patrol duty in the capital city. Bottom: Marine pack train in the hills of Haiti. Primitive methods of transportation were used by the Marines in Haiti in the early days of the occupation. With the improvement of roads in Haiti, the pack mules have been largely superseded by modern motor transport

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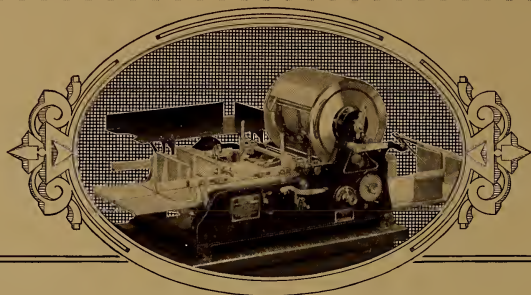
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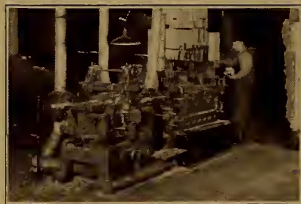
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(Continued from page 38)

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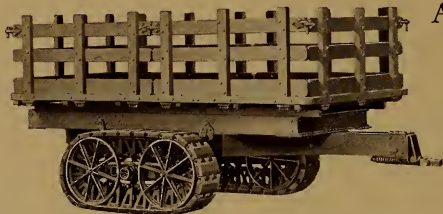
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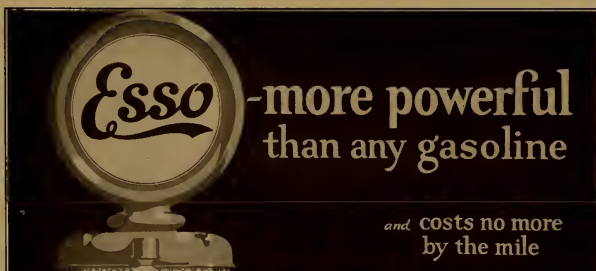
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